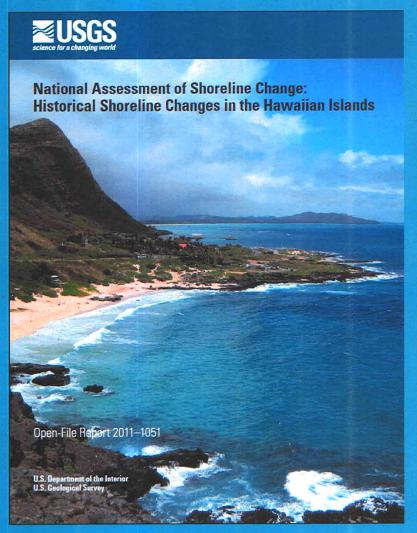


## 70% of Hawaii Beaches Eroded Over the Past Century

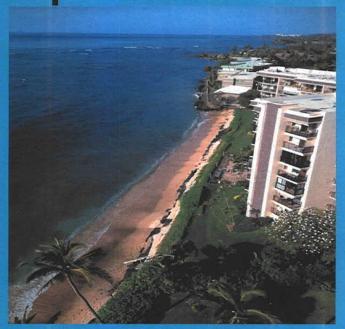


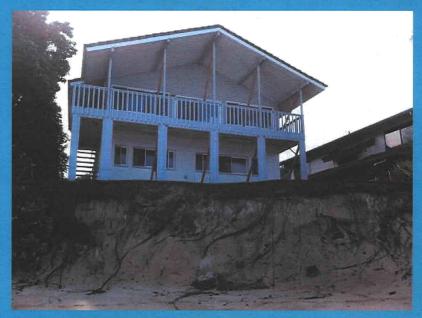
Fletcher et al. (2012) http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2011/1051/

Island	% of Beaches Eroded
Kauai	71%
Oahu	60%
Maui	85%
All	70%

- Average Shoreline Change Rate= 4 inches per year
- Beaches eroded 33 feet, on average over the past century

# We have built too close to eroding and flood-prone shorelines.



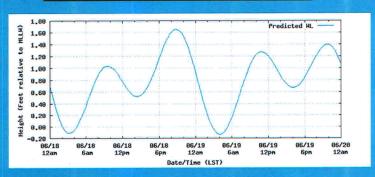


leaving our communities vulnerable and damaging coastal environments

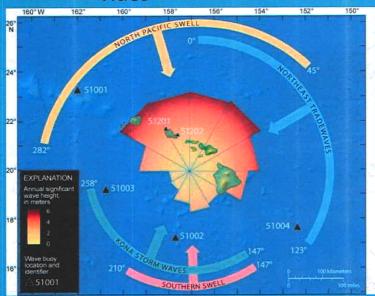
- Beach access lost
- Cesspools drain into the ocean damaging our reefs
- Marine animals adversely impacted
- Severe property loss
- Public infrastructure impacted
- Our unique lifestyle changed forever

## **Natural Drivers of Shoreline Change**

### **Short-term (hours-months)**



#### **Tides**

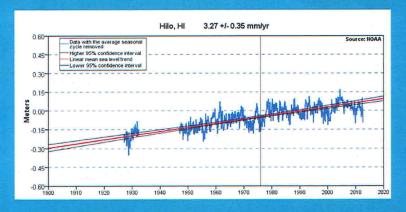


## Seasonal Waves and Storms - Waves drive sediment transport and erosion

### **Long-term (decades-centuries)**

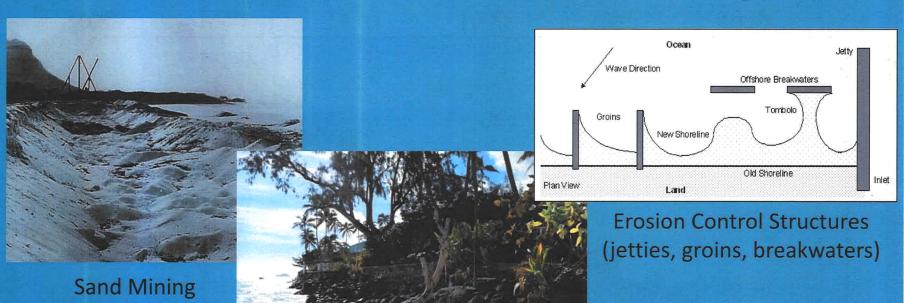


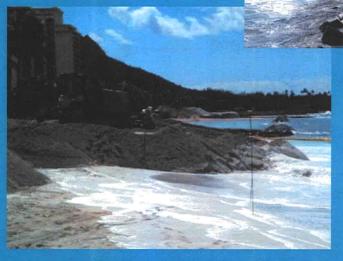
Geology Sediment Availability



Sea Level Rise

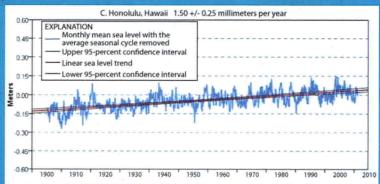
## **Human Influences on Shoreline Change**





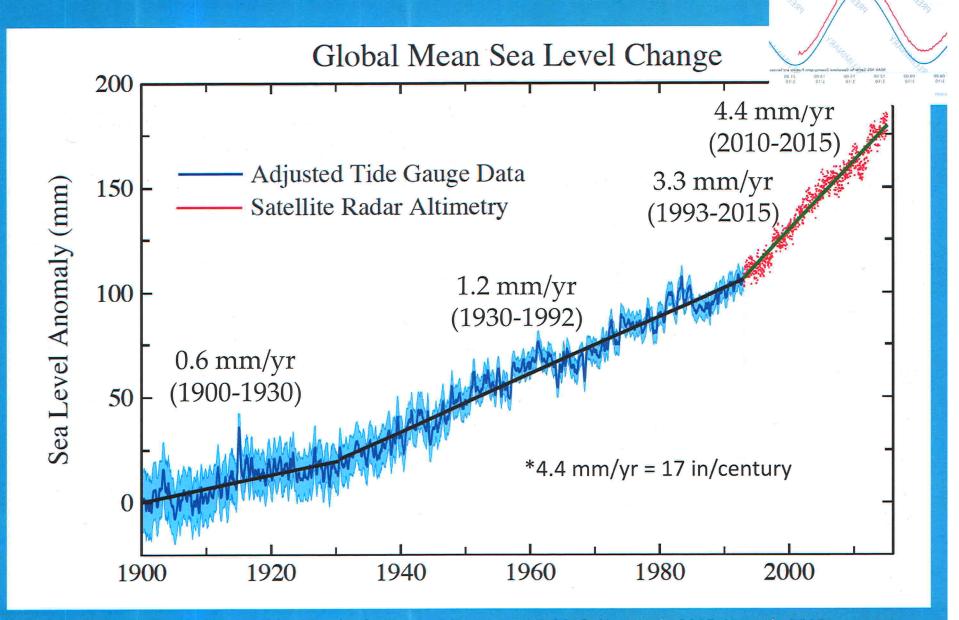
**Beach Nourishment** 

Coastal Armoring (seawalls)

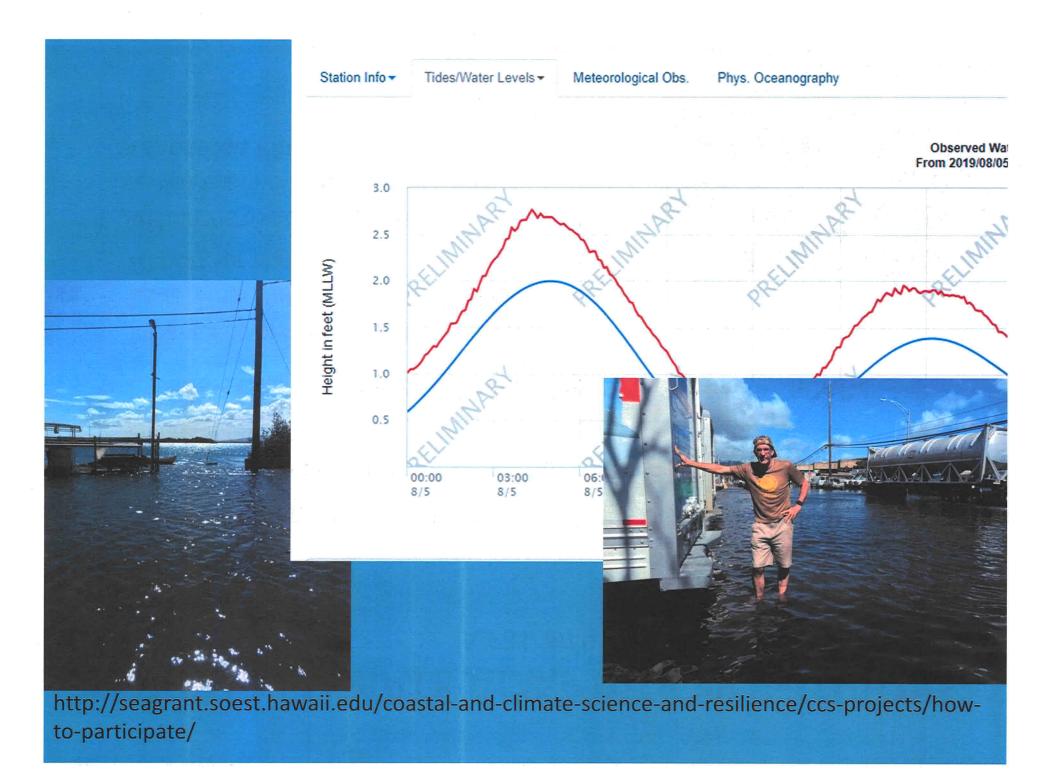


Sea Level Rise

## The rate of global sea level rise is accelerating



Hansen et al., 2015; Church and White, 2011; Nerem et al., 2010; Hay et al., 2015; Yi et al., 2015



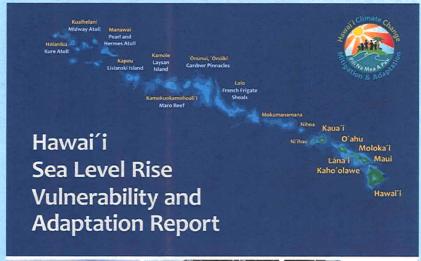
## HAWAI'I CLIMATE ADAPTATION INITIATIVE

(Act 83, 2014)

- "Climate change is the paramount challenge of this century."
- Address the effects of climate change to protect the State's economy, environment, and way of life.
- Establishes an Interagency Climate Adaptation Committee (ICAC).
- Initial focus of this act is to develop a Sea
   Level Rise Vulnerability and Adaptation
   Report for Hawai'i.
- Authorizes the Office of Planning to coordinate development of a Statewide Climate
   Adaptation Plan.

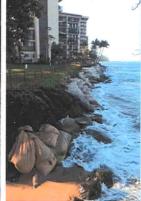


## There Are Things We Can Do













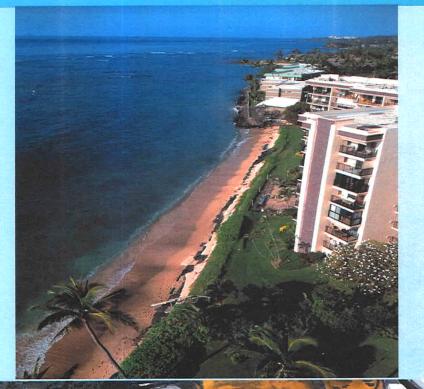


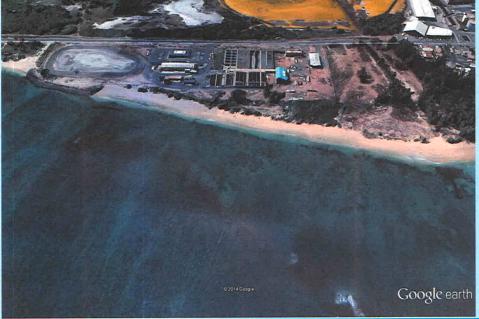






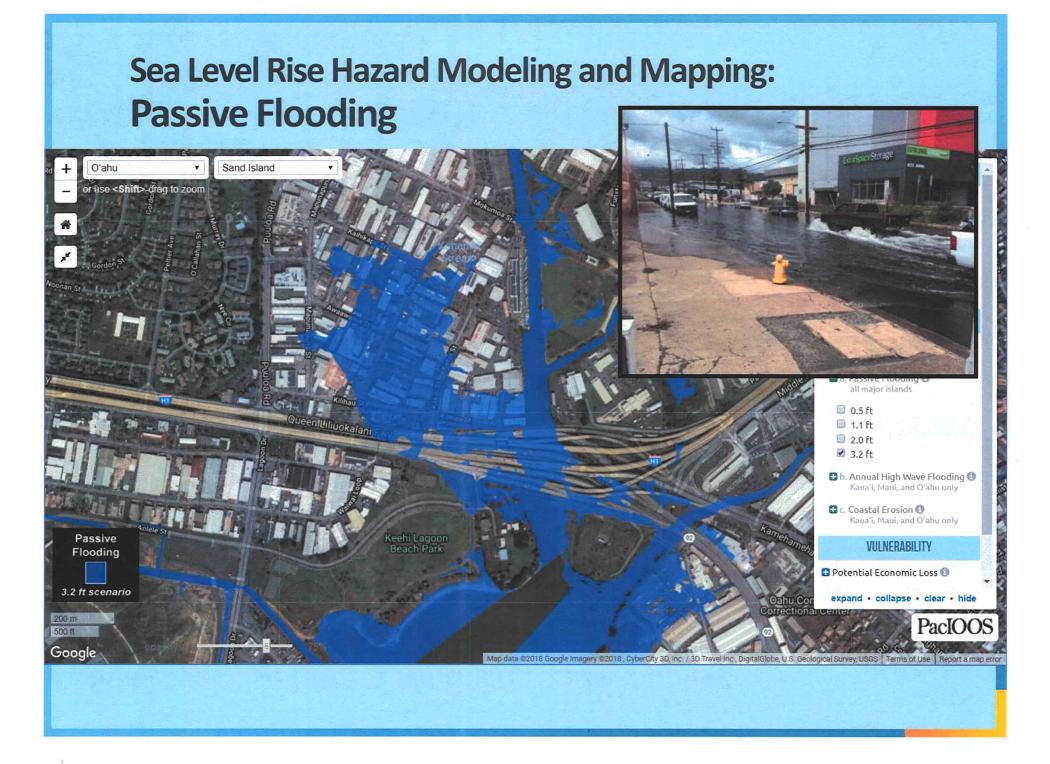






## Hazards Modeled with Sea Level Rise

- Passive Flooding
- Annual High Wave Flooding
- Coastal Erosion



## Sea Level Rise Hazard Modeling and Mapping: Annual High Wave Flooding

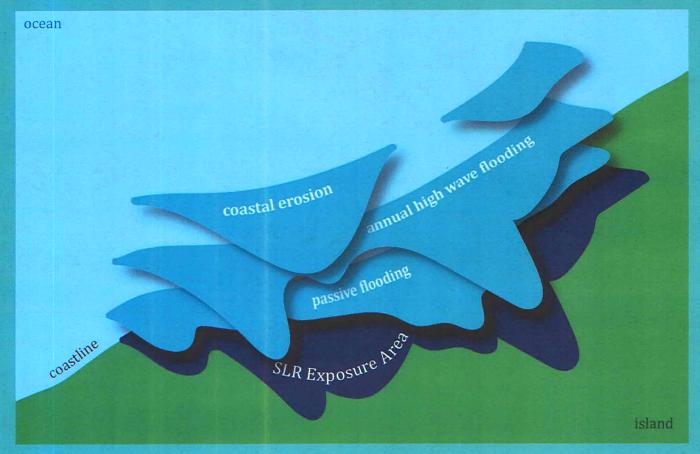


## Sea Level Rise Hazard Modeling and Mapping: Coastal Erosion



# Sea Level Rise Exposure Area (SLR-XA)

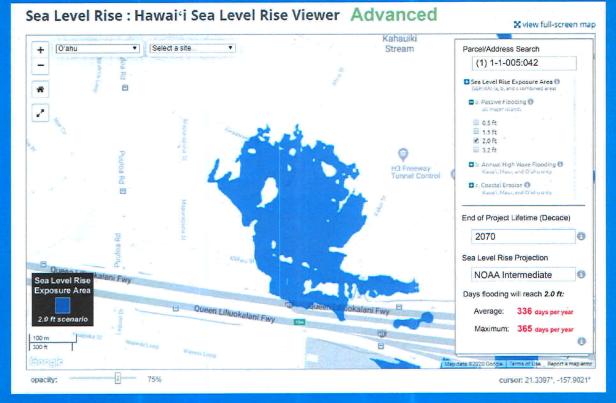
 Estimated area of exposure to sea level rise based on modeling future passive flooding, annual high wave flooding, and coastal erosion



## **CLIMATE READY PROGRAM**

- Maintain best available information and practices on SLR adaptation (Info Hub)
- Provide guidance counties for planning and permitting (a Planner's Tool)
- Conduct vulnerability assessments (a Decisionmaker's Tool)
  - Engage the community to help determine priorities

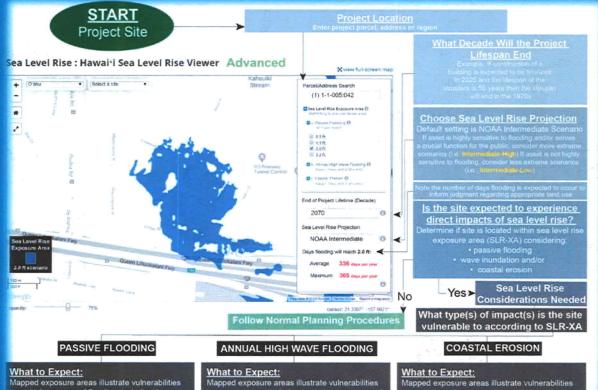
### **GUIDANCE FOR USE OF SLR-XA**



#### Sea Level Rise Guidance

- Consists of updates to the State Sea Level Rise Viewer and instructions for use;
- Intends to assist agencies in the efficient application of sea level rise considerations into the permitting process;
- Projected updates to the Sea Level Rise Viewer would assist the user to:
  - Identify various hazards at the site level;
  - Identify projected flood frequencies over the project lifetime.

## **GUIDANCE FOR USE OF SLR-XA**



Mapped exposure areas illustrate vulnerabilities to multiple sources of flooding, including from a direct marine source, from groundwater inundation and/or from reverse flow through gravity-flow drainage inlets. Flooded areas assume minimal or no precipitation and daily average high tide conditions; thus, expect that flood hazards will be exacerbated during precipitation events.

#### Suggested Considerations:

 Avoid installation or renovation of ground-level or underground infrastructure or other assets not Mapped exposure areas illustrate vulnerabilities to wave over-wash during largest wave events of the year. Simulations do not consider storm-related surge; thus expect possibility that areas impacted by surge will be expanded relative to flooded areas shown within the SLR-XA.

#### Suggested Considerations:

 Avoid installation or renovation of ground-level or underground infrastructure or other assets no specifically designed to withstand high-velocity water-flow produced by high wave events. Mapped exposure areas illustrate vulnerabilities to coastal erosion. Areas seaward of the erosion line can be considered unavailable as build-able land area due to landward movement of the shoreline. Attempts to mitigate land loss by shoreline hardening would almost certainly contribute to degradation of natural beach resources.

#### Suggested Considerations:

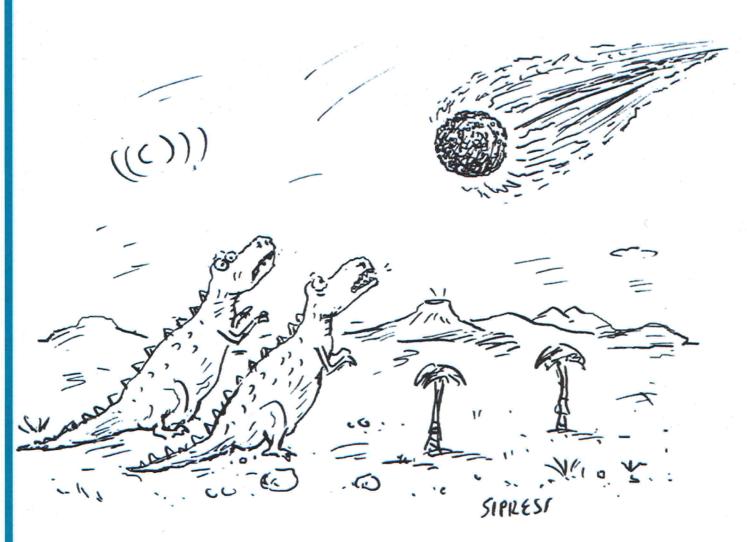
Avoid installation or renovation of any assets within legal setback distance of erosion line.

#### Sea Level Rise Guidance

Assists user to interpret mapped flood hazards and associated data;

#### Includes:

- Suggested considerations regarding permitting and other regulatory practices;
- Examples of current actions being taken by each county to date;
- Case studies in which guidance is applied to site-specific regulatory cases.



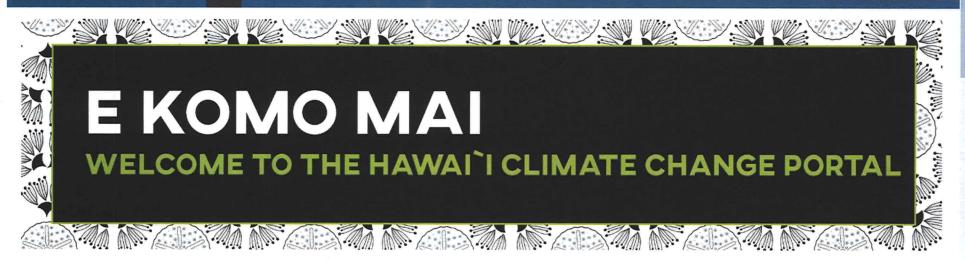
"Maybe it isn't going to be so bad."



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#### HERE YOU CAN FIND INFORMATION ON STATE OF HAWAI'I'S RESPONSE TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE CHALLENGE!

Hawai' i is a small state with big ambitions and big actions-especially when it comes to addressing climate change, in response to the Paris Agreement, Hawai' i Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission (aka State Climate Commission). The Commission's priorities are captured in its two statements, on ground transportation emissions reduction and adaptation to sea level rise. As a member of the U.S. Climate Alliance, we believe that smart, coordinated State action can ensure that the U.S. continues to contribute to the global effort to address climate change,

See Commission's statements here and here.

See Commission's 2019 Report to the legislature here

https://climate.hawaii.gov/